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(58) Field of Search

UK CL (Edition O ) G4A ADT AGB ASX

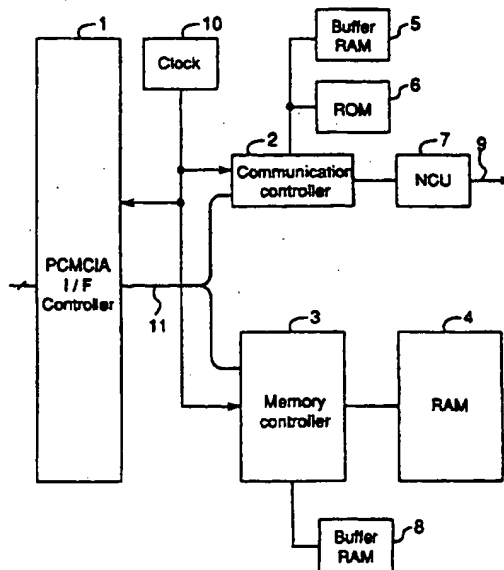
INT CL<sup>6</sup> G06F 1/00 1/16 15/00 15/76 15/78

On-line: WPI, COMPUTER

(54) PCMCIA card with communications and memory functions

(57) A PC card comprises a PCMCIA interface 1 for connection to an external system, a communication control section 2 for communication through an external line, and a memory control section 3 connected to a memory 4. Further, an internal bus 11 comprising data, address and control lines connects the PCMCIA interface, the communication control section and the memory control section to each other. By providing various control signals, the PC card can be used in various modes. For example, in one mode, it can be used as a communication card or a memory card. In another mode, data can be transferred through the internal bus 11 between the communication control section 2 and the memory control section 3. In a time-sharing mode, the PC card can be used as both a communication card and a memory card. Further, a plurality of internal buses may be provided exclusively for various functions in the PC card. The memory control section 3 may be within the PCMCIA interface (Fig 5).

Fig.1



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Fig. 1

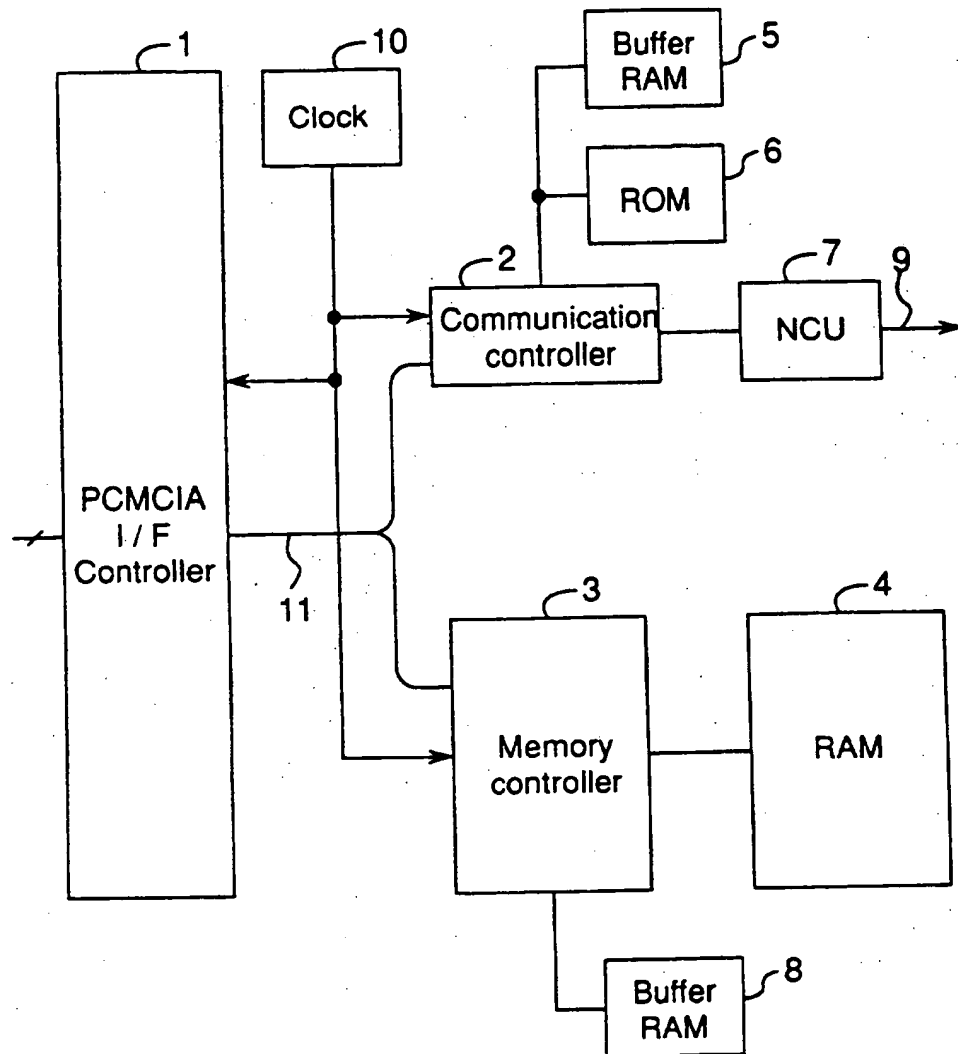


Fig.2

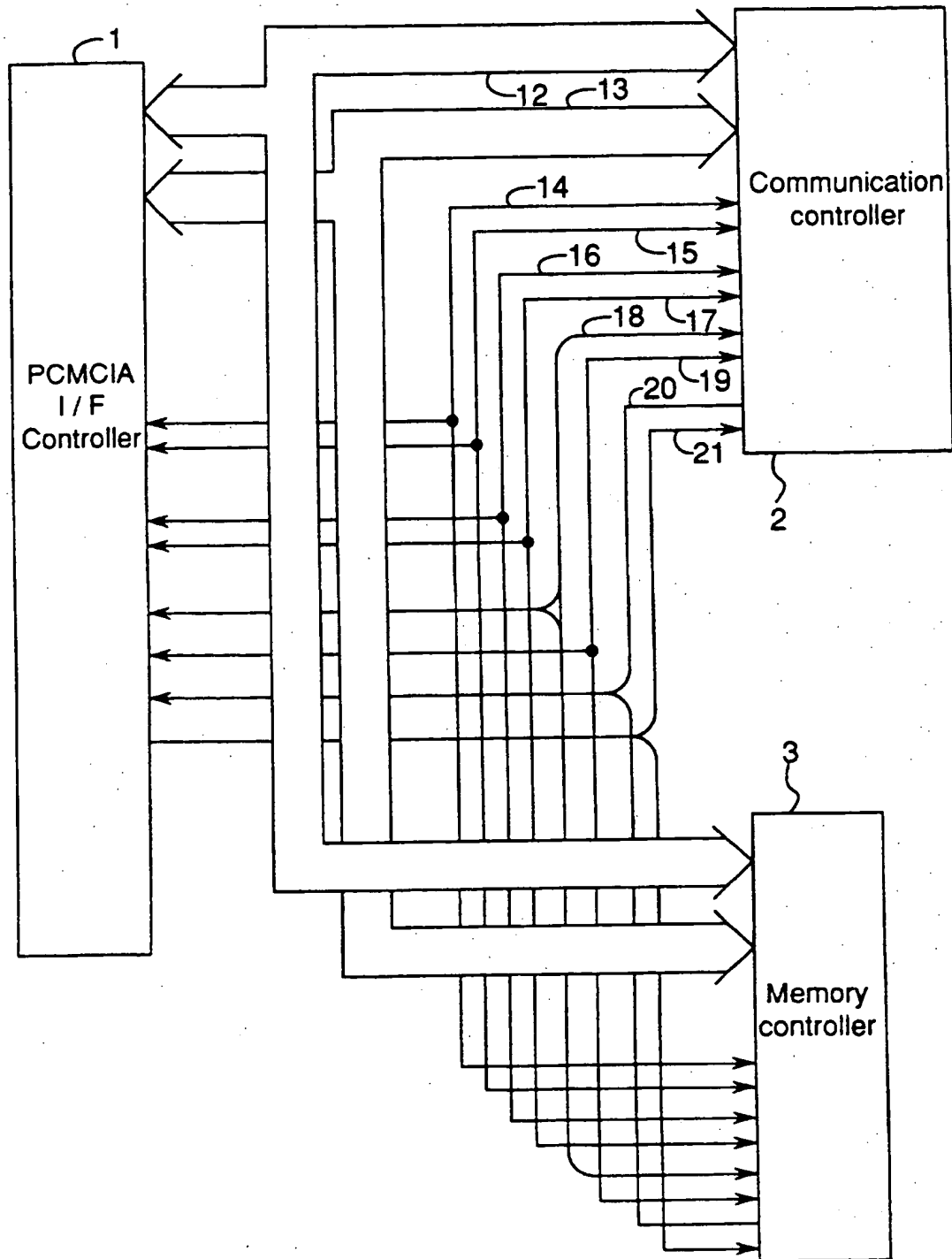
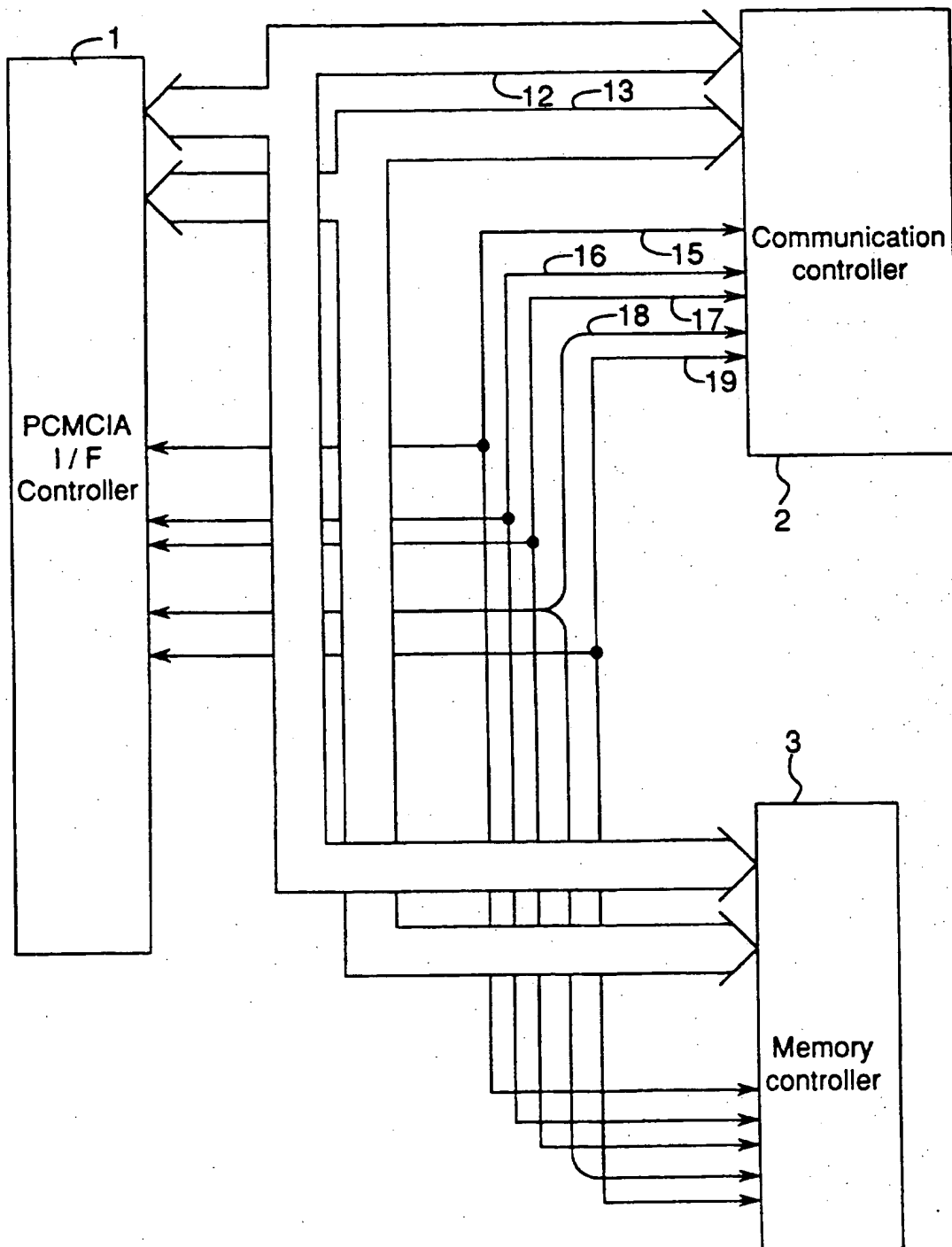


Fig.3



**Fig.4**

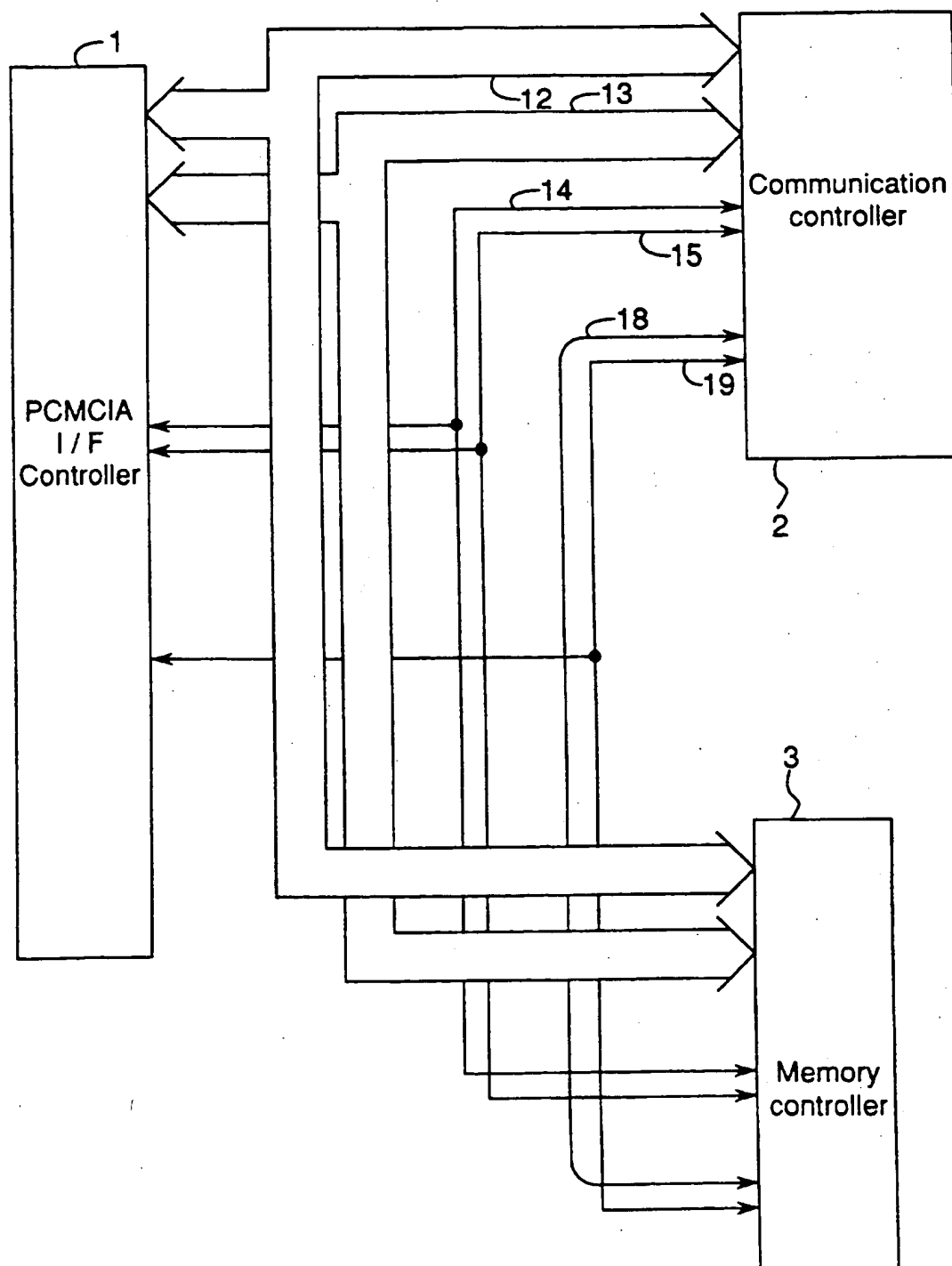
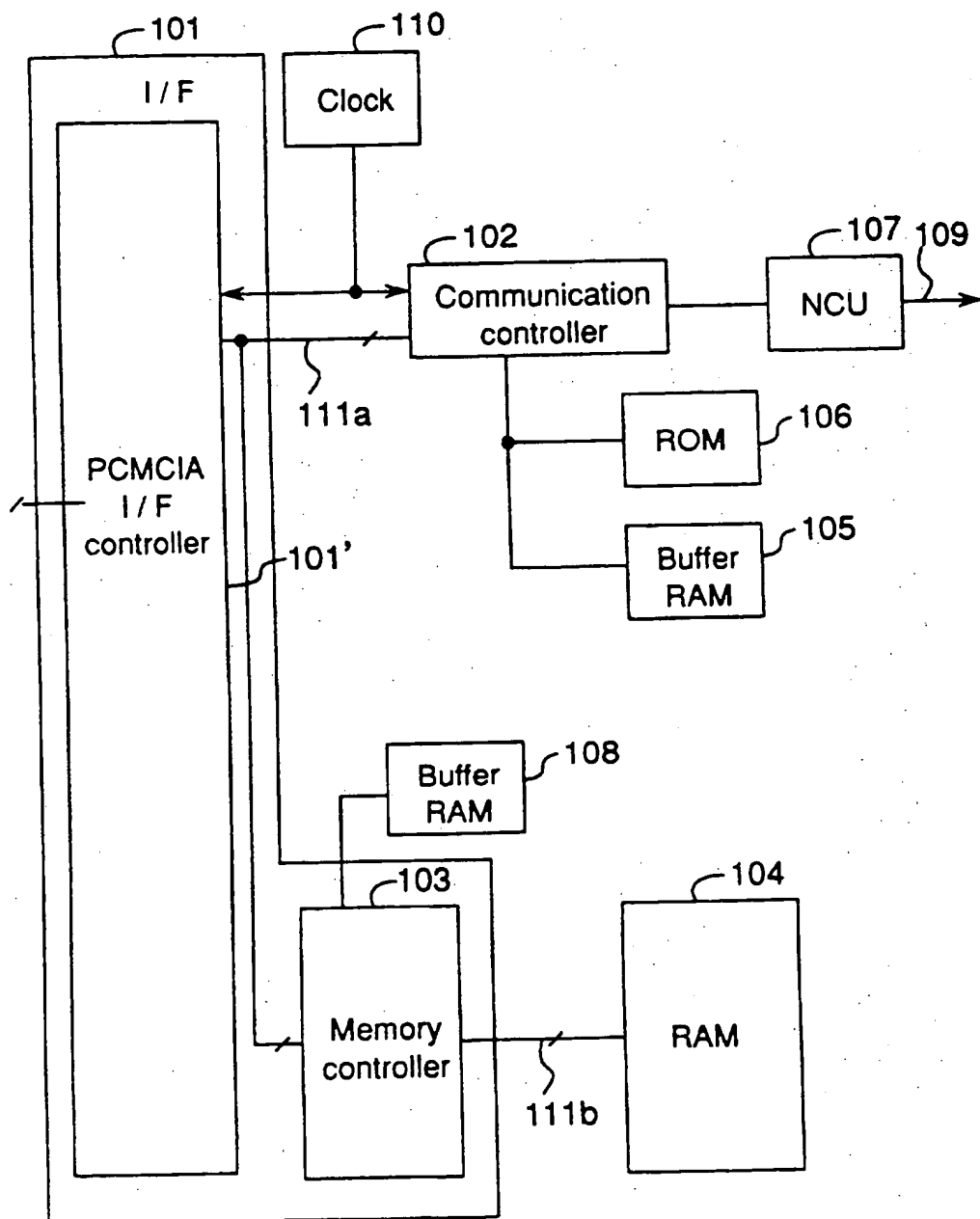


Fig.5



6/6

Fig.6

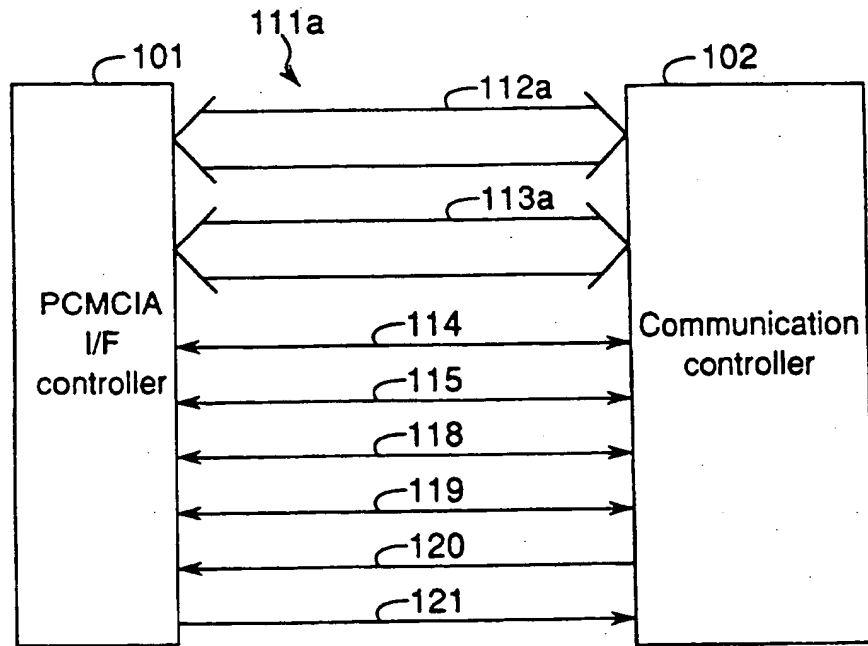
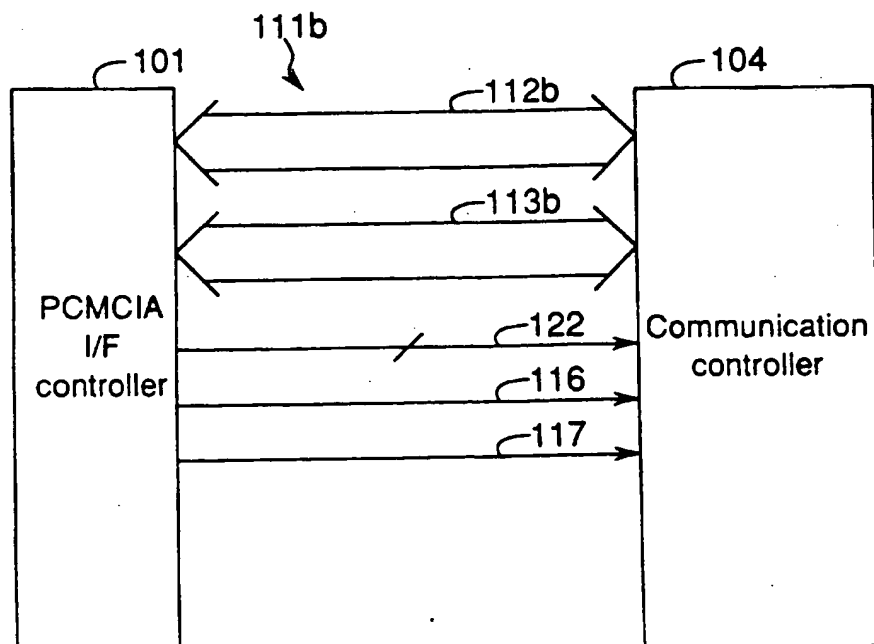


Fig.7



**PC CARD****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to a PC card.

**5 Description of the Prior Art**

A PC card includes a board on which electronics components such as an integrated circuit are mounted, and it is inserted in a system equipment such as a personal computer. PC cards are provided for various uses. For example, PC cards  
10 having memory function and communication function are available.

However, a PC card having memory function is a different entity from that having communication function. Then, when the two functions are needed to be used at the same  
15 time, two card slots for inserting the two cards have to be provided in a system equipment. A system equipment such as a handy terminal or a personal digital assistant has only one card slot. Then, a card needs to be changed for each function in the system equipment.

**20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

An object of the present invention is to provide a PC card which can be used for various functions at the same time.



In one aspect of the invention, a PC card comprises a PCMCIA interface connected to an external system equipment;

a communication control section controlling communication through an external line;

a memory device;

a memory control section connected to said memory device and controlling write to and read from the memory device; and

an internal bus comprising data bus, address bus and control signal bus, the internal bus connecting said PCMCIA interface, said communication control section and said memory control section to each other.

Preferably, said internal bus comprises a bus for transmitting a control signal for activating the communication control section or the memory control section from the PCMCIA interface. Then, the PC card is used as a communication card or a memory card. Preferably, the internal bus comprises a bus for transmitting a control signal for selecting one of the communication control section and said memory control section as a master. Then, data can be transferred between the communication control section and the memory control section. Preferably, the internal bus comprises a bus for transmitting a control signal for communicating completion of communication processing with an external equipment to the PCMCIA interface. Then, the memory control section can access the memory device while the communication control section communicates through the external line.

In a second aspect of the invention, there is provided

- a PC card comprising:
  - a memory device;
  - a PCMCIA interface connected to an external system equipment, said interface comprising a memory control section for controlling write to and read from said memory device;
  - a communication control section controlling communication through an external line;
  - a first internal bus comprising data bus, address bus and busses for control signals, the internal bus connecting said PCMCIA interface to said communication control section; and

- a second internal bus comprising data bus, address bus and control signal bus, the internal bus connecting the memory device in said PCMCIA interface to said memory device.

With such an arrangement, the memory device can be accessed at a high speed through the exclusive second internal bus. Preferably, the data bus in the second internal bus has a width wider than the data bus in the first internal bus.

An advantage of the present invention is that a PC card can be used for a plurality of functions.

Another advantage of the present invention is that a PC card can be used in time sharing for a plurality of functions.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other objects and features of the present invention will become clear from the following description taken in conjunction with the preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a PC card of a first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagram of an internal bus of the PC card;

Fig. 3 is a diagram of the internal bus in an first mode of the PC card;

5 Fig. 4 is a diagram of the internal bus in a second mode of the PC card;

Fig. 5 is a block diagram of a PC card of a second embodiment of the invention;

10 Fig. 6 is a diagram of a first internal bus of the PC card; and

Fig. 7 is a diagram of a second internal bus of the PC card.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the drawings, wherein like  
15 reference characters designate like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a circuit of a PC card of a first embodiment of the invention. In the PC card, a PCMCIA (Personal Computer Memory Card International Association) interface controller 1 comprises  
20 an interface circuit having registers for input and output signals. The PCMCIA standards specify not the internal structure of the PC card, but only signal transmission with the PCMCIA interface controller 1. When the PC card is inserted in a system equipment such as a personal computer  
25 (not shown), the PC card transmits signals with the system

equipment in the PCMCIA standards. For example, if the system equipment transmits signals to an electronic circuit in the PC card, it transmits signals through the PCMCIA interface controller 1.

In the PC card, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 comprises a communication controller 2 controlling communication function and a memory controller 3 controlling memory function, both connected through a common internal bus 11 with each other. A clock generator 10 supplies clock signals to the PCMCIA interface controller 1, the communication controller 2 and the memory controller 3. The communication controller 2 is connected to a buffer RAM 5 and a ROM 6 storing firm ware of the communication controller 2, and it communicates with an external line 9 through a network control unit (NCU) 7. The memory controller 3 uses a buffer RAM 8 and controls reading from and writing to a memory device (RAM) 4.

Fig. 2 shows the internal bus 11 of the PC card in detail. The internal bus 11 comprises various buses. An address bus 12 and a data bus 13 represent buses to transmit an address and data. An I/O read bus 14 and an I/O write bus 15 represent busses to transmit an I/O read signal and an I/O write signal from the system equipment, the communication controller 2 or the memory controller 3. An output enable bus 16 and a write enable bus 17 represent buses to transmit an output enable signal and a write enable signal from the

system equipment, the communication controller 2 or the memory controller 3. A device selection bus 18 represents a bus to transmit a device selection signal from the system equipment, the communication controller 2 or the memory controller 3. A ready/busy bus 19 represents a bus to transmit a ready/busy signal to indicate if the system equipment, the communication controller 2 or the memory controller 3 is ready or not. A request signal bus 20 represents a bus to transmit a request signal from the communication controller 2 or the memory controller 3. A request enabling signal bus 21 represents a bus to transmit a request enabling signal from the PCMCIA interface controller 1.

Next, three modes of operation of the above-mentioned PC card are explained. the PC card has the communication function and the memory function. In the first mode of operation, the PC card is used as a communication card or a memory card. As shown in Fig. 3, the busses such as the address bus 12, the data bus 13, the I/O write bus 15, the output enable bus 16, the write enable bus 17, the device selection bus 18 and the ready/busy bus 19 are used in the internal bus 11 in this mode.

First, a situation is explained where the PC card is used as a communication card. When the PC card is inserted in a system equipment such as a personal computer, the system equipment transmits a request of communication to the PC card.

Then, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 of the PC card changes the configuration to a communication card, and it activates the device selection signal bus 18 connected to the communication controller 2. That is, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 sends the device selection signal through the bus 18. Next, according to instructions from the system equipment, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 sets an address signal at the address bus 12 and a data signal at the data bus 13, and it activates the I/O write bus 15. Then, the communication controller 2 operates according to instructions to communicate through the external line 9.

Next, a situation is explained where the PC card is used as a memory card. When the PC card is inserted in the system equipment (not shown), the system equipment transmits a request of memory access to the PC card. Then, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 of the PC card changes the configuration to a memory card. Then, the system equipment activates the device selection signal bus 18 connected to the memory controller 3 through the PCMCIA interface controller 1. Next, according to instructions from the system equipment, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 sets an address signal at the address bus 12 and a data signal at the data bus 13, and it activates the output enable bus 16. Then, the data signal is output from the memory 4 to the data bus 13. Further, when a data signal is set at the data bus 13 and the write enable

bus 17 is activated, the data is written to the memory device 4. Thus, one PC card can be used for memory function and for communication function at the same time.

5       Next, the second mode of operation of the PC card is explained. In this mode, data are transferred through the internal bus 11 between the communication function and the memory function in the PC card. As shown in Fig. 4, the busses such as the address bus 12, the data bus 13, the I/O read bus 14, the I/O write bus 15, the device selection bus 10       18 and the ready/busy bus 19 are used in the internal bus 11 in this mode.

      In the second mode, when the PC card is inserted in a system equipment such as a personal computer (not shown), the system equipment transmits a request of data transfer to 15       the PC card. When data is transferred from the memory controller 3 to the communication controller 2, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 makes the communication controller 2 change the configuration to a master. Then, the communication controller 2 as a master activates the device selection signal 20       bus 18 connected to the memory controller 3. That is, the communication controller 2 sends the device selection signal to the memory controller 3. Next, the communication controller 2 activates the I/O read bus 14 and sets an address signal at the address bus 12, to output a data signal from the memory 25       device 4 to the data bus 13, and the communication controller

2 receives the data signal, Thus, the data is transferred from the memory 4 to the communication controller 2.

On the other hand, when data is transferred from the communication controller 2 to the memory controller 3, the  
5 PCMCIA interface controller 1 makes the communication controller 2 change the configuration to a master. Then, the communication controller 2 as a master activates the device selection signal bus 18 connected to the memory controller 3. Next, the communication controller 2 activates the I/O write  
10 bus 15 and sets an address signal at the address bus 12, to output a data signal from the communication controller 2 to the data bus 13, and the memory controller 3 receives the data signal. Thus, the data is transferred from the communication controller 2 to the memory device 4.

15 As explained above, in the second mode, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 is not used when data are transferred within the PC card, or the PC card can be operated independently of the system bus 11. Then, even when data is communicated through the external line 9, the system can  
20 perform another task.

Next, the third mode of operation of the PC card is explained. In this operation, the communication function and the memory function are used in time sharing by using the request signal and the request enable signal. When data is  
25 communicated through the external line 9, if the data transfer



rate at the external line 9 is slow, the system is not operated efficiently. In order to solve this problem, in the third mode, when data are sent from a memory in the system equipment through the IC card to the external line 9, the PC card is used as a communication card or a memory card in time sharing. That is, data is communicated to be stored in or transferred from the buffer RAM 5 in the communication function, and while the communication controller 2 communicates the data with the buffer RAM 5, the PC card is used as a memory card.

Next, the operation in the third mode is explained. The system equipment first uses the PC card as a communication card to transfer data which can be stored in the buffer RAM 5. That is, when the PC card is inserted in the system equipment, the system equipment transmits a request of communication to the PC card. Then, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 of the PC card changes the configuration to a communication card, and it activates the device selection signal bus 18 connected to the communication controller 2. Next, according to instructions from the system equipment, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 sets an address signal at the address bus 12 and a data signal at the data bus 13, and it activates the I/O write bus 15. Then, the communication controller 2 stores data in the buffer RAM 5 according to instructions. Then, after the data are stored in the buffer

RAM 5, the communication controller 2 sends the data in the buffer RAM 5 through the external line 9 for communication.

In a period when the communication controller 2 processes data transmission, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 is not used. Then, in the period, read from and write to the memory 4 is performed through the internal bus 11, as explained below. First, the system equipment sends a request of memory access to the PC card. According to the request, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 changes the configuration to a memory card. Then, the system equipment activates the device selection signal bus 18 connected to the memory controller 3 through the PCMCIA interface controller 1. Next, according to instructions from the system equipment, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 sets an address signal at the address bus 12 and a data signal at the data bus 13, and it activates the output enable bus 16. Then, the data signal is output from the memory 4 to the data bus 13. Further, when a data signal is set at the data bus 13, and the write enable bus 17 is activated, the data is written to the memory device 4.

When data transmission of the communication controller 2 is completed, the communication controller 2 activates a request signal bus 20 to the PCMCIA interface controller 1. Then, the system equipment stops access to the memory controller 3, and data transfer is started again from

the memory in the system equipment, as explained above. Thus, one PC card is used in time sharing as a communication function and as a memory function.

When data are received through the external line 9,  
5 the PC card operates similarly. That is, while the PC card is used as a memory card, data is stored through the external line 9 in the buffer RAM 5. When the buffer RAM 5 has been filled with data, the communication controller 2 activates the request bus 20. Then, the system equipment changes the  
10 configuration of the PC card to a communication card to stop memory access and activates the request enable bus 21. Then, the communication controller 2 transfers the data to the memory in the system equipment. Then, after the data has been transferred, the system equipment changes the configuration  
15 of the PC card to a memory card again to start memory access. Thus, the memory device 4 in the PC card can be accessed, while data are transferred through the external line 9.

Next, a second embodiment of the invention is explained. In the first embodiment explained above, the  
20 common internal bus 11 is connected between devices provided in the PC card. However, if such common internal bus 11 is used, there is a case where data transfer is slow due to factors such as a difference in bus width of the communication controller 2 and the memory controller 3. In the second  
25 embodiment, a memory controller 103 is taken inside a PCMCIA

interface controller 101, while another bus 111b connected to the memory function is used only for memory access at a fast data transfer rate.

Fig. 5 shows a block diagram of the PC card of the second embodiment. In the PC card, bus widths of the address bus and the data bus are different among a plurality of functions. Then, a PCMCIA interface controller 101 includes an interface circuit 101' for input and output signals similar to the PCMCIA interface 1 shown in Fig. 1, while it further includes a memory controller 103 for controlling memory function in order to access a semiconductor memory device (RAM) 104. Further, internal buses 111a and 111b are provided for communication function and for memory function.

The PC card is explained further. In the PC card, the PCMCIA interface controller 101 to be connected to a system equipment such as a personal computer is connected through the internal bus 111a to a communication controller 102 controlling communication function. The communication controller 102 is connected to a buffer RAM 105 and a ROM 106 storing a firm ware of the communication controller 102, and it communicates with the external through a network control unit (NCU) 107 and a line 109. The memory controller 103 is connected through the internal bus 111b to the memory device (RAM) 104, and it controls read from and write to the memory 104 with use of a buffer RAM 108. A clock generator 110

supplies clock signals to the PCMCIA interface controller 101 and the communication controller 102.

Figs. 6 and 7 show the internal buses 111a and 111b of the PC card in detail. The internal bus 111a between the PCMCIA interface controller 101 and the communication controller 102 comprises various buses such as an address bus 112a and a data bus 113a representing buses to transmit an address signal and a data signal, an I/O read bus 114 and an I/O write bus 115 representing busses to transmit an I/O read signal and an I/O write signal from the system equipment or the communication controller 102, an output enable bus 116 and a write enable bus 117 representing buses to transmit an output enable signal and a write enable signal from the system equipment or the communication controller 102, a device selection bus 118 representing a bus to transmit a device selection signal from the system equipment or the communication controller 102, a ready/busy bus 119 representing a bus to transmit a ready/busy signal to indicate if the system equipment or the communication controller 2 is ready or not, a request signal bus 120 representing a bus to transmit a request signal from the communication controller 102, and a request enabling signal bus 121 representing a bus to transmit a request enabling signal from the interface controller 101'.

On the other hand, the internal bus 111b between the PCMCIA interface controller 101 or the memory controller 103

and the memory 104 comprises various buses such as an address bus 112b and a data bus 113b representing buses to transmit an address signal and a data signal, an output enable bus 116 and a write enable bus 117 representing buses to transmit an output enable signal and a write enable signal from the system equipment or the communication controller 102, and a selection bus 122 representing a bus to transmit a selection signal.

The internal buses 111a and 111b use the address buses 112a, 112b and the data buses 113a, 113b commonly in part, but bus widths of the address buses and the data buses are different among them. For example, the width of the data bus for the memory function is 16 bit, while that for the communication function is 8 bit. On the other hand, the other control signals are not common between them.

The PC card has the communication function and the memory function, and it performs the three modes of operation similar to those of the PC card of the first embodiment. In a situation where the PC card is used as a memory card, when the PC card is inserted in a system equipment, the system equipment transmits a request of communication to the PC card. Then, the PCMCIA interface controller 101 of the PC card changes the configuration to a communication card. Detailed explanation is omitted here because the operation is the same as that in the first embodiment. In a situation where the PC card is used as a memory card, when the PC card is inserted

in a system equipment such as a personal computer, the system equipment transmits a request of memory access to the PC card. Then, the PCMCIA interface controller 101 of the PC card changes the configuration to a memory card and activates the memory controller 103. Next, according to instructions from the system equipment, the PCMCIA interface controller 101 sets an address signal at the address bus 112a, a data signal at the data bus 113a, and activates the output enable bus 116. Then, the data signal is output from the memory device 104 to the data bus 113b. Further, when a data signal is set at the data bus 113b, and the write enable bus 117 is activated, the data is written to the memory 104. Because the bus width for the memory function is wider, the memory device 104 can be accessed at a faster speed.

Next, the second mode of operation of the PC card is explained where data are transferred between the communication function and the memory function in the PC card. When the PC card is inserted in a system equipment, the system equipment transmits a request of data transfer to the PC card. When data is transferred from the memory controller 103 to the communication controller 102, the PCMCIA interface controller 101 makes the communication controller 102 change the configuration to a master. Then, the communication controller 102 as a master activates the device selection signal bus 118 connected to the memory controller 103 to activate it. Next,

the communication controller 102 activates the I/O read bus 114 and sets an address signal at the address bus 112b, to output a data signal from the memory 104 to the data bus 113b, while the communication controller 102 receives the data  
5 signal, Thus, the data is transferred from the memory device 104.

On the other hand, when data is transferred from the communication controller 102 to the memory controller 103, the PCMCIA interface controller 101 makes the communication  
10 controller 102 change the configuration to a master. Then, the communication controller 102 as a master activates the device selection signal bus 118 connected to the memory controller 103. Next, the communication controller 102 activates the I/O write bus 115 and sets an address signal at  
15 the address bus 112a, to output a data signal from the communication controller 102 to the data bus 113a, while the memory controller 103 receives the data signal. Thus, the data is transferred to the memory device 104.

As explained above, in the second mode, the PCMCIA  
20 interface controller 101' is not used when data are transferred within the PC card, or the PC card can be operated independent of the system buses 111a, 111b. Then, even when data is communicated through the external line 109, the system can perform another task.



Next, the third mode of operation of the PC card is explained. In this operation, the communication function and the memory function are used in time sharing by using the request signal and the request enabling signal. When data are sent from a memory in the system equipment through the IC card to the external line 109, the PC card is used as a communication card or a memory card in time sharing. That is, while the communication controller 102 communicates data with the buffer RAM 105, the PC card is used as a memory card.

Next, the operation in the third mode is explained. The system equipment first uses the PC card as a communication card to transfer data which can be stored in the buffer RAM 105. That is, when the PC card is inserted in the system equipment, the system equipment transmits a request of communication to the PC card. Then, the PCMCIA interface controller 1 changes the configuration to a communication card. The operation as the communication card is similar to that in the first embodiment. In a period when the communication controller 102 processes data transmission, the PCMCIA interface controller 101 is not used. Then, in the period, read from or write to the memory 104 is performed through the wide internal bus at a fast speed.

When data transmission of the communication controller 102 is completed, the communication controller 102 activates a request signal bus 120 to the PCMCIA interface

controller 101. Then, the system equipment stops access to the memory controller 103, and data transfer to the buffer RAM 105 is started again from the memory in the system equipment. Thus, one PC card is used in time sharing as a communication  
5 function and as a memory function. When data are received, the PC card operates similarly and it is not explained here.

Although the present invention has been fully described in connection with the preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be noted  
10 that various changes and modifications are apparent to those skilled in the art. Such changes and modifications are to be understood as included within the scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims unless they depart therefrom.

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A PC card comprising:

a PCMCIA interface connected to an external system equipment;

5 a communication control section controlling communication through an external line;

a memory device;

a memory control section connected to said memory device and controlling write to and read from the memory device; and  
10

an internal bus comprising data bus, address bus and control signal bus, the internal bus connecting said PCMCIA interface, said communication control section and said memory control section to each other.

15 2. The PC card according to Claim 1, wherein said internal bus comprises a bus for transmitting a control signal for activating said communication control section or said memory control section from said PCMCIA interface.

3. The PC card according to Claim 1, wherein said  
20 internal bus comprises a bus for transmitting a control signal for selecting one of said communication control section and said memory control section as a master.

4. The PC card according to Claim 1, wherein said internal bus comprises a bus for transmitting a control signal

for communicating completion of communication processing with an external equipment to said PCMCIA interface.

5. A PC card comprising:

a memory device;

a PCMCIA interface connected to an external system equipment, said interface comprising a memory control section for controlling write to and read from said memory device;

a communication control section controlling communication through an external line;

a first internal bus comprising data bus, address bus and busses for control signals, the internal bus connecting said PCMCIA interface to said communication control section; and

a second internal bus comprising data bus, address bus and control signal bus, the internal bus connecting the memory device in said PCMCIA interface to said memory device.

6. The PC card according to Claim 5, wherein the data bus in said second internal bus has a width wider than the data bus in said first internal bus.

7. A PC card substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figures 1 to 4; or Figures 5 to 7 of the accompanying drawings.



Application No: GB 9522499.4  
Claims searched: 1-7

Examiner: B.G. Western  
Date of search: 1 February 1996

**Patents Act 1977**  
**Search Report under Section 17**

**Databases searched:**

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK Cl (Ed.O): G4A ADT AGB ASX

Int Cl (Ed.6): G06F 1/00 1/16 15/00 15/76 15/78

Other: On-line : WPI, COMPUTER

**Documents considered to be relevant:**

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
A	WO-95/14965-A1 OAKLEIGH See whole document	-

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.